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# Ontario Highlights from the 1981 Census

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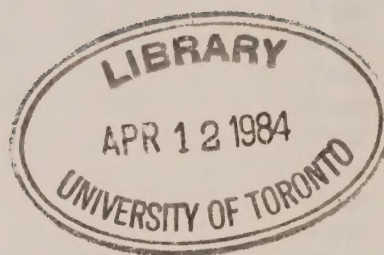




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# Ontario Highlights from the 1981 Census



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## ONTARIO HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE 1981 CENSUS

The majority of the selected Ontario highlights in this package has been compiled from the 2B (or longer) Census form which one in five Canadian households was asked to complete.

The subject areas included Census data on Canada, Ontario and selected Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA's). The tables are comprised of data on all of the 10 CMA's in Ontario.

The highlights are arranged as follows:

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## INTRODUCTION

The national Census is much more than a simple headcount of Canadians. The 1981 Census--the largest ever taken, with data collected on more than 8,000,000 households--contains a huge array of information on the social, cultural and economic characteristics of Canadians.

The Census gives Canadians an indepth accurate profile of themselves, besides detailing how political representation is to be distributed in the House of Commons. Censuses also pinpoint and predict future trends. In 1981, trends such as an aging population, low birth rates, increasing numbers of single parents and divorced couples are some of the many characteristics that have been identified. The data contained in this massive stock-taking is used by governments, universities, businessmen, market analysts, non-profit agencies and students, to identify all types of socio-economic issues. This information is used to plan new housing developments, tailor new government social programs, target new business strategies, help students write reports and in a multitude of other ways.

The majority of highlights in this package was compiled from the longer form (2B) which one-fifth of Canadian householders was asked to complete. These householders were asked thirty-four additional questions not included in the shorter (2A) questionnaire. The information included here is only a highlight from the great wealth of data contained in the 1981 Census.

Census data are not only available for the nation and all the provinces and territories, but can also be gathered for neighbourhoods or geographic areas as small as a few city blocks. Census 1981 data are available in a variety of forms to suit your needs--publications, reports, maps, user summary tapes, microfiche and custom tabulations. For more information and advice on how to use Census data, contact the Reference Centre at Statistics Canada's Toronto Regional Office, 25 St. Clair Avenue East, Toronto, Ontario, M4T 1M4, (416) 966-6586. Toll free access to the Reference Centre for those who live outside the local dialing area is available by calling 1-800-268-1151. For a free copy of the publication Products and Services of the 1981 Census of Canada, please complete the attached Order Form and mail to the Toronto Office of Statistics Canada (publication available only in English and French).



## CITIZENSHIP

In 1981, 95 percent of the country's population held Canadian citizenship. Of the 1,200,060 persons without Canadian citizenship, over half resided in Ontario. The province had the lowest proportion of residents, 92.4 percent, who were Canadian citizens.

## IMMIGRANT POPULATION

According to the 1981 Census, over 3.8 million people or 16 percent of the total Canadian population came to the country as immigrants. The Census also revealed that in Ontario over 2 million people or over 23 percent of the population were immigrants.

Over the last fifteen years, the structure of the immigrant population has undergone significant changes. Almost 67 percent of the immigrant population that came to Canada during the late sixties (1965 to 1969) originated in Europe. For the recent period, 1978 to 1981, the distribution of the immigrant population by place of birth was much more diverse with only 29.7 percent of immigrants coming from Europe. In the same period, almost 8 percent came from the United States, 6.4 percent from the Caribbean Islands and 5.9 percent from Central and South America. During these four years the bulk of immigrants -- almost 44 percent -- came from Asia.

Between the same time period of 1978 to 1981, 150,940 persons came to Ontario as immigrants. Of these, almost 14 percent were born in United Kingdom. Almost 7 percent came from the United States, 5.6 percent immigrated from India and 4.4 percent of the total number of immigrants who settled in Ontario originated in Portugal.

In the Toronto CMA, over 1 million people, of a total population of close to 3 million were immigrants to Canada. Thirty-eight percent of Toronto's CMA population were born outside the country. Immigrants who arrived (in the most recent period) between 1978-1981 accounted for almost 9 percent of the total immigrant population in the CMA. Almost 11 percent of the immigrants who came to the CMA in this period were from the United Kingdom, 6.8 percent were from India, 4.1 percent originated in the United States and 2 percent came from Italy.

Of the total Canadian immigrant population, 43 percent arrived before the age of 20 years, while in Ontario the figure is 41.8 percent. Forty-two percent of the national immigrant population arrived between the ages of 20 and 34 years old and in the province the comparable number is almost 43 percent. Those who were at least 35 years old when they immigrated comprised 15 percent of the national total and 15.6 percent of the provincial total in the 1981 Census.



### PLACE OF BIRTH

Of those born outside Canada, 52.4 percent reside in Ontario. Over 23 percent (2,025,750) of Ontario residents in 1981 were not born in Canada as compared to just over 16 percent (3,867,160) of the national population in the same year. This 1981 national figure represented an increase in the number of foreign-born Canadian residents -- 17.3 percent -- over the figure reported in the 1971 Census.

Europe continued to be in the main birthplace of the Ontario foreign-born population, as it is nationally. The European-born population in the province decreased from over 84 percent of the total foreign-born population in 1971 to 71.3 percent of the total in 1981. In the same time period, the percentage of European foreign-born population has increased by less than 1 percent while there have been large increases in other foreign-born groups. Those persons born in Asia comprised 4.2 percent of the total foreign-born Ontario population in 1971 and in 1981 the figure had increased to 12 percent, an increase of almost 242 percent. The percentage of foreign-born Ontario residents who originated in the Caribbean Islands increased over 147 percent between 1971 and 1981. There has also been a 211 percent increase in the number of Ontarians who are from Central and South America. This group made up over 3 percent of the total Ontario foreign-born population in the 1981 Census.

The percentage of residents in the Toronto CMA who are foreign-born is higher than the provincial average. In 1981, the Census indicated that just over 38 percent of the CMA population were born outside the country. Of the foreign-born population in Toronto's CMA, 20 percent were born in the United Kingdom, 15.5 percent were born in Asia and 4.4 percent were born in Central and South America according to the '81 Census.

Most of the 280,060 residents in London's CMA -- 79.8 percent -- were born in Canada, with just over 88 percent of people in this group born in Ontario. According to the 1981 Census data, 56,660 or 20.2 percent of London CMA residents were born outside Canada. Of the foreign-born residents, 44.3 percent were born in a European country (excluding United Kingdom), 34.3 percent in United Kingdom, 8.2 percent in Asia and 7.7 percent in the United States.



PLACE OF BIRTH

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA	BORN IN CANADA	BORN OUTSIDE CANADA	BORN IN U.S.A.	BORN IN UNITED KINGDOM	BORN IN CENTRAL & S. AMERICA	BORN IN OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	BORN IN ASIA	BORN IN OTHER LOCATIONS
HAMILTON	397,195	140,450	6,225	45,740	1,645	73,180	8,560	5,095
KITCHENER	222,035	63,115	3,240	15,085	2,235	34,095	5,420	3,045
LONDON	223,400	56,660	4,350	19,450	645	25,085	4,625	2,500
OSHAWA	122,820	29,865	1,305	11,110	490	13,630	1,535	1,790
OTTAWA- HULL (Ontario part)	448,625	93,745	7,370	24,880	2,405	33,095	17,765	8,230
ST. CATHARINES- NIAGARA	235,080	66,480	5,150	18,520	765	37,850	2,810	1,390
SUDBURY	132,650	16,045	680	3,020	155	10,795	970	425
THUNDER BAY	99,370	20,345	1,340	3,370	55	14,575	805	200
TORONTO	1,842,855	1,132,640	37,860	226,980	49,855	511,140	175,215	131,590
WINDSOR	191,325	52,320	5,970	9,915	475	28,495	6,310	1,155



## RELIGION

In 1981, 47.3 percent of the Canadian population was Catholic compared to 41.2 percent Protestant. Canadians listing themselves as Jewish comprised 1.2 percent of the population, while those reporting their faith as Eastern Orthodox comprised 1.5 percent of the population and those reporting no religious preference made up 7.4 percent. Over 26 percent of those reporting their religion as Catholic lived in Ontario in 1981. While 44.6 percent of Protestants, 50 percent of those of the Jewish faith, 46 percent of those reporting their religion as Eastern Orthodox and almost 35 percent of Canadians who reported having no religious preference, lived in Ontario.

Protestants comprised the religious majority in Ontario in '81, making up 51.8 percent of the population. Anglicans formed 13.6 percent of the provincial population.

In the Toronto CMA, Protestants comprised 43.6 percent of those residents reporting religion in the Census, Catholics made up 36 percent, Jews 4.2 percent, those listing Eastern Orthodox almost 4 percent and residents having no religious preference just over 9 percent. Since 1971, those Protestant CMA residents listing their church as Anglican have decreased almost 12 percent and those belonging to the United Church have also decreased by almost 10 percent. Those area residents with a Catholic religious affiliation have increased over the same period almost 24 percent, those of the Jewish faith increased 19 percent while those who reported no religious affiliation increased by over 71 percent.

In the Hamilton CMA, Protestants formed the largest religious denomination, comprising 54.4 percent of the population in 1981. Those of the Catholic faith made up almost 34 percent of the CMA total. Jews comprised less than 1 percent of total area residents and those who reported no religious preference in the Census made up 7.4 percent of the Hamilton CMA population.



SELECTED RELIGIONS

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA	CATHOLIC	PROTESTANT	JEWISH	EASTERN NON- CHRISTIAN	EASTERN ORTHODOX	NO RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE	OTHER
HAMILTON	182,175	292,635	4,300	6,075	12,165	39,705	595
KITCHENER	94,540	161,870	1,295	5,160	3,710	18,440	120
LONDON	72,420	174,720	2,100	3,325	4,360	22,970	165
OSHAWA	46,360	91,035	490	1,095	2,055	11,500	155
OTTAWA- HULL (Ontario part)	264,785	208,075	8,365	10,000	6,695	43,945	515
ST. CATHARINES- NIAGARA	118,305	160,540	1,100	1,410	4,290	15,760	170
SUDBURY	97,570	43,480	115	470	1,230	5,765	70
THUNDER BAY	47,775	61,635	105	660	2,250	7,200	90
TORONTO	1,074,945	1,297,050	123,730	95,385	108,890	272,570	2,920
WINDSOR	135,060	85,150	2,020	2,790	7,535	10,980	100



### MOTHER TONGUE

The largest group of Ontarians in 1981 -- 77.4 percent -- still able to understand the first language they learned in childhood listed English as their mother tongue. In the 1971 Census the number reporting English as their mother tongue was slightly higher -- 77.5 percent of provincial residents. The number of Ontarians reporting French as their mother tongue in 1971 was 6.3 percent, but this percentage had decreased to 5.5 percent by 1981. Nearly seventeen percent of Ontarians in 1981 reported their mother tongue as a language other than the two official ones, with 14 percent listing a European language and 2.7 percent listing an Asian language. Ontario residents listing their mother tongue as Chinese or Japanese made up 1 percent of the provincial population, up from 0.5 percent in 1971.

In the Toronto CMA, the number of residents who listed English as their mother tongue in 1981 -- 71.3 percent -- has decreased since 1971 when the figure was almost 74 percent. The number of area residents who counted French as their mother tongue made up 1.5 percent of the total population and this group has also decreased in size since 1971 when it comprised 1.7 percent of the population. In 1981, CMA residents listing Italian as their mother tongue were the second largest group, accounting for 7.3 percent of the area's population. In 1981, CMA residents reporting Portuguese made up 2.6 percent, Chinese 2.3 percent, German almost 2 percent and Greek 1.7 percent.

Residents in the St. Catharines-Niagara CMA who listed English as their mother tongue comprised the largest group of residents at 77.4 percent of the total area population in the '81 Census. Those reporting Italian as their mother tongue made up 5.6 percent of the total, while those listing French made up 5 percent of the population in '81. Area residents counting German as their mother tongue were the fourth largest group in 1981 and comprised 3 percent of the total St. Catharines-Niagara population.



SELECTED MOTHER TONGUE

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA	TOTAL POPULATION	ENGLISH	FRENCH	ITALIAN	GERMAN	PORTUGUESE	CHINESE	INDO- PAKISTANI
HAMILTON	542,095	432,075	9,330	27,000	10,355	5,685	2,495	2,395
KITCHENER	287,800	230,935	4,310	1,795	20,230	9,540	1,220	1,725
LONDON	283,665	246,710	3,285	4,225	4,630	3,820	1,375	760
OSHAWA	154,220	132,705	3,320	2,915	2,325	745	550	415
OTTAWA- HULL (Ontario part)	547,400	377,835	113,060	10,880	6,555	2,350	6,055	3,175
ST. CATHARINES- NIAGARA	304,355	235,450	15,000	17,065	9,250	220	800	450
SUDBURY	149,925	86,460	45,405	5,285	1,625	140	400	230
THUNDER BAY	121,380	93,095	3,070	5,490	1,550	565	405	175
TORONTO	2,998,945	2,136,975	45,455	219,925	58,395	78,785	67,905	35,140
WINDSOR	246,110	186,125	16,620	13,215	4,320	425	1,725	795



## ETHNICITY

The 1981 Census was the first to recognize more than one ethnic origin for an individual. In 1981, 1,838,615 Canadians (7.6 percent of the population) reported their heritage as originating from more than one ethnic group. Approximately 76 percent of these individuals reported British as one component of their ethnic origin.

Among those Canadians who reported a single ethnic origin, the largest group was British, comprising 40.2 percent of the population. Nationally, French was the second largest group at 26.7 percent followed by German (4.7 percent), Italian (3.1 percent) and Ukrainian (2.2 percent).

The largest group among Ontarians reporting single ethnic origin was British (57.9 percent). The second largest group reporting single origin was French (8.4 percent). However, unlike the national pattern, those of Italian ancestry made up the third largest group of single origin residents living in Ontario (6.3 percent). Those listing German origin in the Census comprised the fourth largest group at 4.8 percent of the provincial total. In 1981, 9.2 percent of Ontario residents reported multiple ethnic origins.

The pattern in the Toronto Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) bears some resemblance to that of the province, but with differences, which reflect the area's unique cultural mix. Toronto CMA residents reporting multiple origins in '81 comprised approximately 7 percent of the total CMA residents reporting. Those area residents listing British as one component of their heritage comprised 72.9 percent. Those listing multiple origins other than British or French comprised the next largest group at 23 percent.

Of those Toronto CMA residents who reported single origins, 50.3 percent listed British ethnicity, 10.8 percent listed Italian, 5.6 percent listed Asiatic (excluding Chinese), 3.2 percent listed Chinese and 3 percent listed German.

Over sixty-one percent of Hamilton CMA residents reporting a single ethnic origin in the '81 Census, listed British. The next largest group in the CMA reporting single origin was Italian comprising 8.5 percent of the population. Those with Dutch ethnicity comprised 3.5 percent of the total CMA residents reporting single origin. Of those listing multiple ethnic origins, over 74 percent in the CMA listed British as one component of their origin.



SELECTED SINGLE ETHNIC ORIGINS

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA	TOTAL SINGLE ORIGINS	BRITISH	FRENCH	UKRAINIAN	ITALIAN	CHINESE	OTHER ASIATICS	NATIVE PEOPLE	GERMAN
HAMILTON	488,345	298,790	18,180	11,620	41,335	3,400	9,635	2,995	20,420
KITCHENER	253,450	132,165	9,050	3,030	3,170	1,710	5,975	710	55,870
LONDON	254,480	180,965	7,935	3,105	7,320	1,960	4,420	1,535	11,665
OSHAWA	137,665	98,640	6,560	4,270	4,435	720	1,370	570	4,225
OTTAWA- HULL (Ontario part)	482,585	257,790	120,675	4,470	15,630	8,080	16,335	1,620	14,395
ST. CATHARINES- NIAGARA	269,730	149,925	21,955	9,395	27,620	980	3,175	895	18,405
SUDBURY	129,660	47,690	51,415	3,395	8,110	540	905	1,445	3,290
THUNDER BAY	102,485	47,420	6,880	9,440	9,710	440	850	2,120	3,285
TORONTO	2,763,795	1,390,005	74,800	50,705	297,205	89,590	155,080	11,375	82,925
WINDSOR	212,465	100,070	39,390	5,200	18,960	2,325	6,475	550	8,695

In the Thunder Bay CMA just over 46 percent of those reporting a single ethnic origin listed theirs as British. Nearly 7 percent of the population reporting single origins listed French, 9.5 percent listed Italian, 9.2 percent listed Ukrainian and 2.1 percent listed Native Peoples. Over 14 percent of Thunder Bay CMA residents reported multiple origins. Sixty-two percent of all those listing multiple origins reported one component of their ethnicity as British and just over 30 percent reported having multiple origins that were neither French nor British.

#### HOME LANGUAGE

In the 1981 Census, just over 68 percent of the Canadian population reported speaking English most often in the home, 24.6 percent reported speaking French most often and 7.2 percent speaking a non-official language at home. Compared with 1971, this represents a small increase in the proportion speaking English (up from 67 percent in 1971) and a corresponding decrease in the proportion speaking French (down from 25.7 percent in 1971) at home.

In Ontario, the number of people listing English as their home language comprised over 85 percent of the provincial population. The number of Ontarians speaking French made up almost 4 percent of the population in 1981. Since 1971 there has been an increase of 9 percent among those Ontarians who speak non-official languages in their homes. Within this group, European home languages showed decreases since 1971 ranging from Greek, which declined 5.7 percent to Italian which had declined 16 percent to German which had declined 29 percent. In contrast to the declining numbers of residents who are speaking these languages in their homes, Ontarians who reported in the '81 Census that they spoke an Asian home language showed marked increases in their numbers. Those who reported speaking Chinese at home increased 195 percent, while the Indo-Pakistani home language group increased 362 percent.

Those who speak English as a home language in the Toronto CMA comprised 81 percent of the area's total population. Individuals in the CMA listing French as their home language made up 0.6 percent of the total population in the 1981 Census. Those who reported speaking a non-official language most often at home comprised 18 percent of CMA residents.

Among those in the Toronto CMA who reported that their mother tongue was French, over 64 percent indicated in the 1981 Census that the language they spoke most often in the home was English. Of those reporting in '81 that their mother tongue was a language other than the two official ones, just over 60 percent reported that their home language was the same as their mother tongue while 38 percent listed their home language as English.



## OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

Over 25 percent of the total number of Canadians who reported being able to speak both official languages resided in Ontario in 1981. Since 1971, the number of Ontario residents able to converse in both English and French has increased by 208,410 or 29 percent. The proportion of Ontarians reporting the ability to speak both official languages increased from 9.3 percent in 1971 to 10.8 percent in 1981. The number of persons able to speak English only rose by 676,970 or just over 10 percent. However, as a percentage of the population, this group decreased slightly from 87.3 percent in 1971 to 86.7 percent in 1981. The number of persons in Ontario able to speak only French decreased by 32,315 or over 34 percent. This was reflected by the smaller proportion this group of Ontario residents represents, down from 1.2 percent in 1971 to 0.7 percent in 1981. The proportion of persons able to speak neither French nor English also decreased from 2.2 percent in 1971 to 1.7 percent in 1981. The actual numbers decreased by 21,905 or 12.8 percent.

A cross tabulation of official language and highest level of schooling for the Ontario population 15 years of age and over reveals that of those who could speak English only, 64.3 percent did not have a level of schooling beyond secondary school while 8 percent had obtained a university degree. Among those Ontarians who could speak only French, 90.4 percent had not received schooling beyond the secondary level, while 1.5 percent had obtained a university degree. Of those who could speak both official languages, only 53 percent had not received schooling beyond the secondary level, while almost 19 percent had received a university degree. Almost 95 percent of those Ontarians who could speak neither French nor English had not obtained a level of education above secondary school and less than 1 percent of this group had received a university degree.

From 1971 to 1981, the number of Toronto CMA residents who reported the ability to speak both official languages increased by 73,645 or over 46 percent. The proportion of the population in the CMA able to converse in both English and French increased from over 6 percent in 1971 to almost 8 percent in 1981. Although the actual number of residents able to speak English only increased by 285,610, the proportion of the population they represent had decreased slightly from 89.4 percent in 1971 to 88.6 percent in 1981. The number of persons able to speak French decreased by 2,900 or 54.7 percent. In 1981 this language group represented 0.1 percent of the Toronto CMA population. The number of CMA residents who were able to speak neither French nor English decreased by 8,980 and this group represented 3.5 percent of the CMA population in the 1981 Census.

### FAMILY INCOME

The average income of a Census family in Canada in constant (1980) dollars was \$26,748 in the '81 Census. In 1970, of the ten provinces, Ontario had the highest average family income. However, in 1980, Ontario ranked third at \$28,002 trailing Alberta (\$30,390) and British Columbia (\$29,132). The average Census family income in these three provinces and the average family income in the Yukon (\$31,384) exceeded the national average.

The average Canadian family income in constant (1980) dollars increased 28.5 percent from \$20,820 in 1970 to \$26,748 in 1980. Ontario and Quebec were the only two provinces who recorded increases below the 1980 national average (21.2 percent and 25 percent respectively).

In the province of Ontario, over half the total families had incomes of \$25,000 and over. This is a ten year increase of 500,175 families or 76.5 percent. In 1970, 34.8 percent of Census families in the province had incomes of \$25,000 or more. The number of Ontario families making under \$15,000 had decreased by 16,285 or 3 percent between 1970 and 1980. Families in this income bracket comprised just over 23 percent of the total number of families in the province in 1981. The largest number of Ontario families -- 306,520 or 13.5 percent -- had incomes in the \$25,000 to \$29,999 bracket.

The 1981 Census showed that in the Toronto CMA, average family income was \$31,238 in 1981. Over 70 percent of families in the CMA earned \$20,000 and over. Toronto CMA families who reported earning no income in the '81 Census comprised 0.5 percent of total CMA families. The 4,015 families who reported earning no income in the Census represented 56.6 percent of the total Ontario families without income.



### INDIVIDUAL INCOME

The average income of Canadian individuals 15 years of age and over was \$12,933 in 1980. After compensating for price changes, this was an increase of 18.6 percent since 1970.

Of the twelve provinces and two territories, the Yukon (\$15,580), Alberta (\$14,691), British Columbia (\$14,239) and Ontario (\$13,315) had incomes that were above the national figure for individuals in the 1981 Census.

In real terms, Ontario registered the lowest increase between 1970 and 1980 in average income -- 12 percent -- among the provinces and territories.

Nationally, the average income of males increased by 19 percent in real terms to reach \$16,918 while the average income of females increased by 34.2 percent to reach \$8,414. In Ontario, the average income of males increased just over 11 percent to reach \$17,517 and the average income of females increased over 29 percent to reach \$8,635.

Canadian female average income as a percentage of male average income, rose from just over 44 percent in 1970 to almost 50 percent in 1980. In Ontario, female average income as a percentage of male income, increased from 42.5 percent in 1970 to 49 percent in 1980. In 1980, nearly eight out of ten females reported having income compared to seven out of every ten in 1970. The higher incidence of income among females can be attributed to their increased labour force participation and the higher proportion of women 65 years of age and over who are receiving government old age pensions.

Of Ontarians reporting income, 47 percent of males and almost 84 percent of females had incomes under \$15,000 in the 1981 Census.

In 1980, Ontario residents with incomes of at least \$15,000, almost 22 percent were women, up from 12 percent in 1970. Females comprised almost 77 percent of Ontarians without income in 1980, compared with 81 percent of those without income in 1970.

In the Toronto CMA, average individual income of those 15 years of age and over was \$14,515. The average income of males in the area in 1981 was \$18,936 and the average income of females was \$9,831.

Of Toronto CMA residents reporting income in 1981, 79.4 percent of females and 44.4 percent of males had incomes of under \$15,000. Of the 804,000 residents reporting incomes of \$15,000 and over, 74 percent were male and almost 26 percent were female. Females comprised almost 65 percent of the 611,840 residents who reported incomes of less than \$6,000 in 1980.

### SHELTER COSTS

In 1981, just over one-half of Canadian (non-farm) homeowners reported that their monthly housing costs, including energy, municipal services, mortgage and taxes, amounted to \$300 or less. One-quarter of homeowners reported that their homes cost them \$500 or more a month.

Close to two-thirds of rented accommodation in Canada cost less than \$300 a month in 1981. Average monthly rental payments of more than \$500 accounted for just 7 percent of 3.1 million rented households.

Of the ten provinces and two territories, Alberta (\$463), the Northwest Territories (\$407), British Columbia (\$400) and Ontario (\$380) reported average monthly owner-occupied housing costs higher than the national average of \$367. The largest group of Ontarians -- 29.8 percent -- listed their monthly household expenses as \$100 to \$199. The proportion of residents in the province paying monthly household expenses of \$299 or less is 50.7 percent and 26.3 percent had expenses of \$500 or more a month.

In Ontario, the average monthly gross rent paid by 1,087,225 non-farm tenants was \$303 in 1981. The national average gross rent was \$296 a month. Ontario reported the fourth highest average gross rent, behind Alberta at \$384, British Columbia at \$340 and the Yukon at \$309.

The largest proportion of tenant households in Ontario -- just over 37 percent -- paid \$200 to \$299 dollars a month in rent. This group combined with tenants paying \$300 to \$399 monthly rent comprised 62.6 percent of all Ontario non-farm tenants.

### HOME VALUES

Thirty-seven percent of Canadian homeowners lived in Ontario in 1981, and the average expected value of homes by their owners was \$78,218, slightly above the national figure of \$73,955. Of the three provinces that had an average value of owner-occupied non-farm dwellings above the national average, Ontario ranked third in 1981.

Sixty-eight percent of all Canadian homes had a value under \$80,000. In Ontario, 65 percent of homes had a value under \$80,000.

The largest single group of homeowners in Ontario and in the country were those whose homes were valued in 1981 in the \$20,000 to \$50,000 range. Almost 30 percent (or 1,473,955) of all Canadian homes and over 24 percent of Ontario's homes were in this category.



## GLOSSARY

### Census Metropolitan Area (CMA):

A CMA is the main labour market area of an urbanized core that has 100,000 or more people. CMA's are created by Statistics Canada and are usually known by the name of the urban area forming their urbanized core. They contain whole municipalities (or Census subdivisions) and are comprised of: (1) municipalities completely or partly inside the urbanized core, (2) other municipalities if (a) at least 40 percent of the employed labour force living in the municipality works in the urbanized core, or (b) at least 25 percent of the employed labour force working in the municipality lives in the urbanized core. Since a CMA must contain whole Census subdivisions, its boundaries may fall within, or extend beyond, the actual labour market area. As well, CMA's may also differ from Metropolitan Areas designated by local authorities for planning and other purposes.

### Census Family:

Refers to a husband and a wife (with or without children who have never married, regardless of their age), or a lone-parent of any marital status, with one or more children who have never married, regardless of their age, who live in the same dwelling. For Census purposes, persons living in a common-law type of arrangement are considered as married, regardless of their legal marital status and accordingly appear as a husband-wife family in the Census family tables.





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Division: \_\_\_\_\_

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A l'attention de: \_\_\_\_\_

Street: \_\_\_\_\_

Rue: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ Province: \_\_\_\_\_

Ville: \_\_\_\_\_ Province: \_\_\_\_\_

Postal Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Code postal: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

Téléphone: \_\_\_\_\_

Language Preference:

Préférence linguistique:

English ( ) French ( ) Both ( )

Français ( ) Anglais ( )

Les deux ( )















